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INFORMATION

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Chins/Tibet

Chinese Communist Military Preparations for Invasion of Tabet

Season Time

23 AUG 51 NO. OF PAGES

SUBJECT

25X1A **ACQUIRED**

REPORT SUSPECT FOR MOT SPURIORS

NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE

Early May 1951

Memo 31/KON/IA to CIA Library 27 June 1954

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

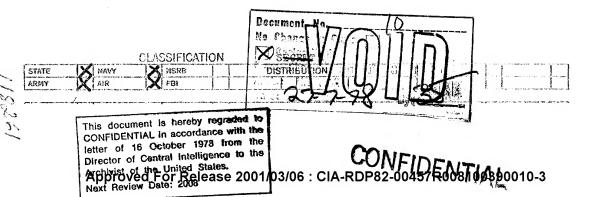
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1. While the beginning of negotiations in Peiping led some Chinese Communist mulitary personnel to believe that the problem of Tibet could be solved by political means, the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Asadquarters continued to receive instructions from the People's Revolutionary military Council directing that military preparations be made for the liberation of Tibet. Since supply would be the most difficult problem in such a campaign, supply was being heavily stressed in the Rally-to-Support-

A report sent by the Southwest China Lilitary Area to the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Readquarters included the following evidence of progress in military preparations for the invasion of Tibet:

the-Front program being staged by the Chinese Communists in May 1961.

- a. A supply headquarters has been established at Ch'engtu (104~04, 30-40), to control the movement of supplies for the Tibet invasion.
- b. Tea temporary factories have been established at Chiengtu to produce clothing, dehydrated rice powder and pickled pork for use by troops in Tibet.
- desponsibility of various local governments in assisting this compaign has been reallocated on the basis of the routes to be taken by the troops. the West Szechuan military District and the Sikang Military District have jointly established a Support-the-"ront headquarters at Hainohing (103-48. 30-25), with outposts at thi lunglai (103-29, 30-25). Yean (103-02, 30-00), Luting 102-18, 29-54), Tatsienlu (102-02, 30-03)。Chrienning (朝, 導)。 Tacuang (fi 😩), Luho (100-40, 31-25) and Kantzu (99-59, 51-38).
- d. Local inhabitants are to be mobilized to establish 400 stations for refining (sic), leading and unloading foodstuffs.
- Sevency fuel supply stations have been established.
- C. All public and private motorcars, carriages, carts, animals, boats,



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bamboo raits and wheelbarros have been requisitioned, together with more than 220,000 man to form stretcher-bearing and transportation towns.

- 5. In this area boo kilometers of nighway have been rebuilt, and more than 30 bridges and tunnels have been repaired. This work was done by more than 41,000 civilian laborers, students, and troops.
- h. A telephone communications net with more than 750 kilometers of wire har been established.
- i. Seven mobile hospitals have been formed.
- 3. Four additional mobile vehicular repair shops have been organized and equipped to accompany the troops on the march.
- k. By April 1951 the following military supplies had been brought to the front

(2)	Dehydrated	rice	nowder
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3 000,000 cattles

(2) rickled pork

220,000 outties

(3) Canned lard

150,000 cattles

(4) Tes

400.000 catities

(5) Uniforms

35,000 complete sets

(6) Other supplies

Lad00 tens

STABLES